

A Mechanism for the Generation of and Containment of Large Quantities of Polaritons in Support of Neutrino Bias Induction Propulsion Systems

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Simon Edwards

Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

In 5 January 2024, a novel system of propulsion called a Neutrino Bias Induction Drive was promulgated. That system depends upon the generation of large numbers of positrons or, potentially, polaritons. The primary difference between a positron and a polariton is that a positron is in free flight whereas a polariton generally in orbit around a nucleus.

A number of ingredients would be required in order to make such a propulsion system viable, some of which were outlined in that paper, but the specifics of how the positron/polariton containment system would function and how the positrons would be generated was not described.

In light of the methodology described in 25 August 2025, it is now increasingly practical to suggest systems predicated upon the generation of large numbers of positrons. Positrons, once stabilized positionally, would be considered polaritons. I am, therefore, slightly modifying my prescribed system for inducing neutrino bias to name polaritons rather than positrons as the particle to be accumulated and contained, even if positron generation is the first step in the process of accumulating polaritons. Polaritons, in bulk, provide a tool which can allow us to skew the focal center of gravitational energy/inertia in a massive object by influencing the trajectory of the quantum particles (neutrinos) responsible for gravity without generating local gravity in its own right and without the containment vessel, in its own right, being affected by gravity as a result of neutrino shielding, which will be described in the proceeding text.

Abstract

This abstract will sub-divide the needed components for successful polariton stabilization for clarity. The first step in this process is the generation of positrons. Experiments conducted at Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf in 2021 generated positrons by firing two carefully collimated X-Ray beams in diametrically opposing directions, with the combined velocity of photons from the two beams being sufficient to convert some of the photons into positrons. This author, at that time, wrote at least one paper on the topic of what underpins this transition from electron to positron aside from a difference in apparent electrical charge. This author concluded that positrons are nothing more than electrons/photons in which the relationship between axis spin and phase switches over from counter-Magnusian to Magnusian, i.e. in an ordinary photon, axis spin always works in the way opposite to the way that the Magnus Effect works in fluid dynamics. The extreme magnetic forces exerted by diametrically opposing X-Ray photons with maximized spin (i.e. in mid-phase) passing in close proximity to photons moving in the opposite direction with non-maximal spin (perhaps near a phase-peak when spin is slowest or is

zero) can result in an inversion in this spin-phase relationship. The key difference between an electron and a positron is fundamentally not merely a difference of charge, but a mechanical difference, as I outlaid in my paper of about four years ago. A positron will, conversely, spin forward during the up-swing of its phase and spin backward during the down-swing, just as a basketball dropped off the side of a tall building will deviate in direction as a result of spin as it falls. To make the basketball move away from the building, one has to spin it forward to demonstrate the well-known Magnus Effect. This is not natural behavior for a photon, which exhibits the opposite behavior. Positrons, as a result of this unnaturally-imposed Magnusian dynamic exhibit a corkscrewing motion. These particles are measured as “positive” in charge only because their spin-phase relationship results in the entire particle acting as an *omnidirectional magnetic south*. This forces neutrinos away from the particle and helps it to maintain a net positive charge. Only so long as spin is maintained can a positron persist, making them rare and difficult to detect.

Compact Positron Generation via Diametric High-Energy Photon Emission

Setting out from the premise that positrons may be generated by firing collimated X-Rays or even Gamma Rays in the diametrically opposing direction toward one-another, with the benefit of a compact and efficient X-Ray/Gamma generator, we may deploy these generators in pairs in order to fire these energetic photons in diametrically opposing directions in order to generate substantial quantities of positrons.

By utilizing the superconducting rings described in 25 August 2025 featuring the thin semiconductor inserts, we may generate the needed photons. By positioning these electron accelerators so that the semiconductor inserts of two rings are facing toward one-another, we may create diametrically opposing high-energy photon beams which, upon interaction, would generate positrons. This is only the first step in the process. These positrons have to be stabilized i.e. converted into stable polaritons. Ordinarily, polaritons are ephemeral, but the fundamental reason for this is the presence of ambient gravity.

In theory, if we could create a space which was devoid of physical matter and shielding from ambient gravity (but not shielded from ambient magnetism, for reasons which I will endeavor to explain) and we were to fire positrons into this space and magnetically trap them, this author predicts that the polaritons could persist indefinitely.

Neutrino Shielding

In at least one publication in 2021, this author promulgated the use of skyrmion lattices as a means of blocking neutrinos. Once a polariton containment vessel is rendered devoid of even a single atom of matter (as this matter would bring with it its own gravity source and would corrupt the system,) the next challenge becomes blocking ambient neutrinos. Neutrinos are notoriously difficult to block, but we know that quantum magnetism can result in the mutual annihilation of magnetons and neutrinos.

In this author's publication of 3 November 2023, a mechanism for the creation of extremely dense magnetic fields which are self-sustaining is described. This mechanism turns the electron clouds of individual atoms into their own skyrmions in contrast to established methods in which multiple ferromagnetic atoms are configured to create magnetic vortices. Provided that the density of the magnetic field the diamond-quartz encapsulation mechanism generates is sufficient, it should be possible to block ambient gravity; an essential ingredient for stabilizing polaritons.

The containment vessel would be cubic and each wall would be composed of the diamond-quartz capsules as described in 3 November 2023.

Ultra-Narrow Dual Magnetic South Pincer Stabilization and Rotational Maintenance of Polaritons

Magnetic fields can be used to slow the passage of electrons or photons and may also be used to slow the passage of positrons. This effect is the fundamental reason why photons may be slow sufficiently for conversion into electrons in photovoltaic processes, particularly when coupled with the natural Higgs Field of the nuclei.

Provided that magnetic norths are used to attempt to trap positrons, the effect would be repulsive, but would slow the spin of the vortices and cause them to disintegrate. As positrons/polaritons are omnidirectional magnetic south-pole emitters, we must use magnetic souths as pincers and these fields, naturally, must be hyper-elongated and fairly intense in order to serve as polariton traps. The magnetic fields must both positionally stabilize the polaritons and must provide energy of the correct type and intensity to preserve the polaritonic state i.e. that the spin of the vortex be maintained.

Conclusion

Fundamentally, there is no reason why it should not be possible to construct such a mechanism, although clearly, such a mechanism would require a number of components which are not yet experimentally proven. However, we know that such a thing is possible because we can observe the acceleration of galaxies; something this author hypothesizes is the result of relativistic velocity. The velocity of a galaxy, already in extreme motion, produces the same sort of biasing effect which converts inertia into a form of propulsion. This same effect is the reason why galaxies are becoming progressively more flat and wide as stars near the outer edge of the galaxy are moving faster and because they are moving fast, this effect causes them to accelerate more quickly, with the effect being recursively progressive.

Importantly, as described in the publication of 5 January 2024, the presence of large numbers of stabilized polaritons at one side of a craft to be accelerated could be predicted to have the effect of biasing the trajectory of neutrinos associated with the discrete gravity of the craft, itself. It is this influx of neutrinos which is responsible for what is termed inertia. As explained in that publication, by biasing the trajectory of neutrinos prior to their interaction with the protons which prompted their generation in the first place, inertia,

which is traditionally understood as something which prevents the movement of massive objects, may be successfully converted into a propulsive force whereas the energy for that propulsion is ultimately derived from the positive electrical charge of the protons making up the atoms of the object to be propelled, making the hypothesized propulsion system consistent with the principle of conservation of energy.